LVI.—*A new Sphingid and little-known Butterflies from Africa.* By J. J. Joicey, F.E.S., F.L.S., and G. Talbot, F.E.S.

[Plate XII.]

The *Pieris* which we have figured was thought to be new, but has since been ascertained to be *Pinacopteryx renata*, Butl. We are indebted to Dr. G. B. Longstaff for kindly making this correction. The insect is rather rare, and an account of it will be found in Dr. Longstaff's paper on "The Butterflies of the White Nile," Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1913, p. 31, pl. ii. figs. 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

We have 2 ♂♂ from Kengon, and 1 ♂ from Panikwari, April; South Soudan.

Pemba jordani, sp. n.

♀. Distinguished from *distanti*, Roths. & Jord., by the well-defined markings of the fore wing, and the black patagia.

Upperside of *fore wing* whitish grey in basal half and dirty grey beyond, with sooty-black markings. A faint thin basal line ending in a dark patch on costa and reaching its base; a second faint basal line crossing origin of vein 2 and accentuated on costa; a faint oblique discal line from inner margin to origin of vein 3 and continued as a heavy bar, somewhat invaded by ground-colour, at right angles to costa and placed within cell; a heavy postdiscal line curving inwards from inner margin to vein 2 and then outwards to 5 and inwards to costa, forming a large spot at base of cellule 5; a second postdiscal line, strongly dentate and close to, and parallel to, the first, from inner margin to vein 7; a third and narrower line merged into the second above vein 5 and below 2, and outwardly curved; the post-discal band crossed by a streak in 2 and another in 3; veins beyond postdiscal band scaled with whitish grey; an apico-costal patch, somewhat ovate, its inner edge more clearly defined; a marginal border narrowing anteriorly from inner margin to vein 6, its edge irregularly dentate and rounded below vein 2. Fringes sooty brown, greyish ochreous between the veins. *Hind wing* unicolorous grey-brown, whitish grey at extreme base. Fringes whitish grey.

Underside unicolorous grey-brown with a faint post-discal band more distinctly visible on hind wing. Fore wing with basal half darker.

Antennæ, head, thorax, and whole underside of body grey; patagia sooty black; tuft at base of abdomen brown, sooty black laterally; abdomen grey with black segmental lines, a mesial black line, and a dorso-lateral series of spots at apices of the segments.

Length of fore wing 37 mm.

Hab. French Congo, Fort Champel, 1 ♀.

The genus of this species was kindly determined for us by Dr. K. Jordan.

We take this opportunity of figuring the following two remarkable and little-known African butterflies:—

Papilio cariei, Le Cerf, Bull. Soc. Ent. de France, no. 16 (Oct. 1913) (Mauritius).

A second example of this species is in the Paris Museum from Great Comoro. In the Joicey coll. are two ♂ ♂ from the Ivory Coast received from Monsieur Le Moult and collected by Monsieur Dyot. Such a discontinuous distribution is certainly curious, but we are informed by Mr. P. I. Lathy, who examined the Ivory Coast collection when it came to hand, that he found the specimens in that collection.

We regard *P. cariei* as a distinct species which may represent the ancestral type of *P. demodocus*, Esp.

Charaxes acræoides, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. ii. p. 449 (1908) (Cameroons). ♂.

The type of this species is in the coll. of Joicey and is unique. As stated by Druce, *l. c.*, this wonderful *Charaxes* reminds one at first sight of *Pseudacræa clarki*, Butl., which also came in the same collection. It was taken by Rosenberg's collector, G. L. Bates, in the Cameroons.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

Fig. 1. *Pinacopteryx venata*, Butl.
Fig. 2. *Pemba jordani.*
Fig. 3. *Papilio cariei.*
Fig. 4. *Charaxes acræoides.*

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

December 15th, 1915.—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Dr. Aubrey Strahan, F.R.S., gave an account of a deep boring which was made in 1913 in search of coal, in the parish of Little Missenden, at an elevation of 459 feet above sea-level. The collection of specimens and the identification of fossils was carried